SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1893.

DATLY For Month 80 50 50 DATLY For Year 6 00 SUNDAY, For Year 8 00 SUNDAY, For Year 8 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year...... 8 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month...... 70 Postage to Foreign Countries added.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for cation wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

DEMOCRACY'S DECLARED PRINCIPLES Contened from the National Democratic Platform of 1802

en schick the Pietrey was Won, Home rule; Individual liberty; resistance to

No Force bill; no Federal Interference in

111. Economy in appropriations; no profigate Protection unconstitutional; no power in the Federal Government to Impose and col-lect tariff duties, except for revenue only.

Trasts and comblestions to be rigidly reg wlated by law.

Coluze of both Gold and Silver; no dis

erimination against eliker metal; the dollar unit of coinage of both metals to be of equal and interchangeable value.

Honest Civil Service Reform.

Yesterday afternoon, between the hours of 4 and 7, there was a stream of callers at room 47, in the Post Office building, where the individuals who served as Federal Supervisors at the election of Nov. 8, in Assembly districts One to Ten of this city, received their pay. To-day, between the same hours, the Supervisors in Assembly districts Eleven to Twenty, will be paid; and on Monday the job will be completed by the payment of those who served in Assem-

bly districts Twenty to Thirty. This room, No. 47, in the Post Office building should be a place of interest to-day, as it. was vesterday, and will be on Monday, for it is not likely to be ever again used for such s purpose. The maintenance of Federal Supervisors at the polls at American elections is a political anachronism to which the next Democratic Congress will undoubtedly put an end by cutting off the supplies of the Davenportians, and restoring the control of the popular elections to the States exclusively, where, constitutionally, the responsibility belongs.

The close of the civil war left many of the Southern States under military rule. The power of the civic authorities not having been fully reestablished, the supervision of elections to Congress became, in a qualified sense, a national responsibility. Some of the States had no adequate election machinery; the mob rule of ignorant negroes or lawless whites prevailed in portions of other States; the newly adopted provisions of the Federal Constitution, regarding the franchise were ignored in some localities. and collisions between hostile bodies of partisans resulted in bloodshed and in the destruction of the ballot boxes. As far as these abuses (happily no longer known) were confined to the choice of State and local officers, the voters of other States, though regretful, were not directly concerned. But in the choice of Congressmen, to act on matters of national concern, every American constituency had a common interest in insisting that the elections should be conducted in compliance with the terms of the general Federal law. For that purpose, Federal Supervisors were prowided, but now, twenty years later, when the conditions which required their appointment have entirely passed away; when good order and tranquillity characterize our elections everywhere, and every State is able to supervise the balloting, the voting places throughout the land are still vexed by these superfluous, and sometimes disorderly, mercenaries. This happens every second year and whenever Congressmen

are to be elected. In this State the provisions for the protection of the franchise are already adequate. At the late election in this city there were three inspectors in each voting place, two chosen by the majority, and one by the minority party. There were, besides, two poll clerks and two ballot clerks in each. equally divided between the two parties. Thus seven functionaries were in attendance in each district of New York city, four Democrats and three Republicans. In the country districts there were, generally, four Republicans and three Democrats.

Under these circumstances, and with such safeguards, what conceivable necessity is there for the continued employment of Federal Supervisors of elections? What good do they do? What iniquity do they prewent? Wherein are those elections, in which they do not take part, any less fair ? And why, twenty years after their use has passed, should this superfluous army be carried on the Treasury pay roll?

Those who visited Room No. 47 in the Post Office building yesterday are doubtless some of the last Supervisors, who are to be paid by the Federal Government, if the next Congress is true to the pledges of the Democracy and to the plain considerations of common sense.

A Strictly Democratic Measure.

We are glad to hear that the Democrats of the Legislature generally are taking the correct view of the Greater New York bill, as it is called. If not before, at least now they are looking at it as a measure founded on a Democratic principle which every Democratic legislator is bound to sustain. no matter whence he comes or what are his opinions as to the proposition which the bill selers to the people.

As compared with the maintenance of the principle of home rule, the consolidation scheme is of insignificant importance. Democrats may reasonably and properly differ in opinion as to the wisdom of consolidating the communities about New York harbor into a single municipality; but there can be no difference among them as to the right of the people to home rule Otherwise they would not be Democrats. They would be false to an essential article of their political faith. They are treacherous to Democratic principle if they distrust the people.

Hence, this Greater New York bill needs no support which is based on argument in behalf of the scheme of consolidation itself. That is not up for consideration in the Legislature. The measure takes it from the Legislature and refers it to the people concerned, as the only tribunal competent and of right qualified to decide upon it. If municipal consolidation. Democratic principle requires that they should have their way; and it requires also that the union ture is to have the power of life and death;

should not be forced on them without consulting their will.

The reference of this question to the decision of the people concerned is of great value as a precedent. It will furnish a conpicuous and an impressive test of the theory of home rule. In the communities covered by the scheme are nearly one-half of the voters of the State, and they are all Democratic strongholds. Thus the decision rendered at the polls would be a Democratic decision, or, at least, it would be easy for the great Democratic majority to defeat project, if they were so minded. Whether the plan of the Greater New York be carried out or rejected would depend on the Democratic vote. Very likely, in fact, the division of sentiment with regard to it would not be determined by the regular partisan lines; but if it offends the Demcerats as a measure of policy, they can over whelm its advocates.

The question before the Legislature, then, is wiether these Democratic communities shall be allowed to decide for themselves a matter which is peculiarly and rightfully their own concern only. It is for them to say whether they wish to be separated into different municipalities or united in one imperial city which before many years will be the most populous and the greatest city of the world

We shall be surprised if there is a single Democratic vote in either Senate or Assem bly cast against this home rule measure.

Frappe but Foxy.

As the Mugwamps unthinkingly feel sense of proprietorship in Mr. Josian QUINCY of Quincy, the new Assistant Secretary of State; and as some of the Democrats who saw him about the National Demos eratic headquarters last fall formed an erroneous impression of him, it is worth while to study for a moment the calm young gentleman who is to help Judge GRISHAM in the State Department, especially, it is understood, in looking after the appointments to office. •

When Mr. Quincy was in this town in the last campaign, he had charge of the literary bureau of the National Committee. It was not his line. He is not a literary person, and he has a remote and chilling air as of a man viewing mankind from the dizzy heights of a genealogical tree. Mr. Quincy is not thinking of his genealogy at all and it is not his fault if he is not without traces of that solemn iced-water manner which is peculiar to eastern Massachu

Mr. Quincy used to be a Republican. but when he got over it, he became a Democrat, and soon he developed a tendency toward becoming a severely practical and accomplished politician. When a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives be displayed a genius for putting his Republican opponents in a hole, making them go on record against their will, or sneak out of it; and when he became Chairman of the Massachusetts Democratic State Committee, the Democracy of the Bay State soon got a surprise. He created one of the most complete and one of the very slickest political machines ever seen. It was run and runs still without a bit of noise. Mr. Quincy, looking solemn and uninterested, raked in the Mugwump innocents, and at the same time the old favorites and the boys looked on with wonder.

The Mugwumps firmly believe to-day that Josian is a Mugwump and an antimachine politician. There is no active Democrat in the State of Massachusetts who doesn't know him for the deepest-revolving machinist in that State. The report is occasionally rendered from the Boston Journal office that there are deep murmurings against Mr. Quincy in his party. and that the practical politicians in it are against him because he represents the rule of the Mugwumps. What Mr. Quincy's personal relations with the politicians of his party in Massachusetts are we don't know; but there is no one of them who doesn't recognize the young man's skill as a machinist, and that his talent for leading the Mugwumps about by the nose amounts

enius, and is rich in comic possibilities Mr. Oursey is still the Massachusetts member of the National Democratic Committee, and will practically control the distribution of the Federal offices in Massachusetts. He had a regular programme made out for that purpose shortly after election. The State Committee was made the accredited means of communication between the office seekers and the office givers. Mr. Quincy doesn't intend that the scientifle machine which he built up, shall get out of order; and if it continues according to his directions, it will continue to be beauty, for ease and rapidity of motion.

Such is the Assistant Secretary of State. Why he wants a place in which he has little more to expect than to earn the name of a snob, and make enemies without reason. is his own business. Probably his love for machines leads him to study the great machine at Washington. Our opinion is that If he would come to this town and join Tammany Hall, he would make a success. The only trouble would be that the Mugwumps would probably cling to him under a continuous Illusion that he is a kind of an ethereal and unpractical person, very averse to political mechanism. The Mugwumps may keep on in their mistake, but Democrats should know that for all his east-wind manner, Mr. Quincy is a skilled political organizer and a fine performer upon the political machine. He may be frappé, but he is foxy.

What the Dublin Parliament Could Do. Some of our Irish-American friends, especially those who sympathize with Mr. JOHN E. REDMOND and his colleagues, seem to confine their attention to the specified disabilities of the Dublin legislature which Mr. GLADSTONE aims to create. It is well to look at both sides of a question, and we, therefore, purpose to point out some of the positive powers which the Dub-In legislature would undoubtedly possess, as the English Unionists and Ulster Orangemen have discovered, to their great disgust and indignation. The fact that the bill is denounced with equal violence by uncompromising Irish patriots because it does not go far enough, and by stiff-necked loyalists because it goes much too far, should tend to convince fair-minded persons that the measure represents a just

and equitable compromise. It is put forward by the London Spectator. an organ of the Liberal-Unionists, as the reason why the new Home Rule bill should be desperately resisted, that in regard to the matters which most nearly touch the lives and happiness of men, the proposed Irish Parliament will be absolutely supreme, or only held in check by a veto which, in practice, will not be, and is not meant to be exercised. What does it matter to Irish loyalists, asks the Spectator, that among the excluded subjects are treaties with foreign States, the bestowal of dignities or titles of honor, or the regulation of quaranthe people of these communities desire | time and navigation, beacons, lighthouses, or see marks? What they know already, or will soon find out, is that the Irish legisla-

of abolishing, if it sees fit, the most vital safeguards of personal liberty now enjoyed by the subjects of the Crown, and of crushing those under its authority with unlimited taxation. The Unionist organ does not hesitate to say that if, instead of declaring what the Irish Parliament could not do, the Home Rule bill had recited what it could do, it would stand no more chance of passing the House of Commons at Westminster than a proposal to repeal the Bill of Rights.

Let us now look in detail at some of the

things an Irish Parliament may do, when,

after the first three years of its existence it enters upon its full powers. In the first place, it will be able to revolutionize the criminal law. Thus it can make conspiracies by Ulster men to resist the payment of taxes or to impede the execution of the Home Rule act, a felony punishable with death, or penal servitude and forfeiture of goods and chattels. It may further enact that the venue for all trials in such cases shall be laid in Dublin or such other place as the prosecution shall desire. Under such an act Orangemen might be tried in Dublin by a Nationalist jury, and, if they fled to England, would have to be handed over to the Irish authorities. The Irish courts being courts of the Queen, there could be no question of extradition, and England would not be able to afford an asylum to refractory loyalists. Again, the Irish Parliament could declare it "sacrilege" to assault or insult a priest. or to use or write words intended to bring the priestly office of the Roman Catholic faith into contempt. It could punish such sacrilege as a felony with seven years' penal servitude and forfeiture of goods. The Irish Parliament might even, if it chose, abolish trial by jury. Again, after the three years of grace are up, the Irish Parliament might pass an act allowing any person interested in a contract for the sale or hire of land to petition a Land Court to modify the contract on the ground that it was oppressive. The act might also empower the Land Court, pending the hearing of the petition, to stay all processes instituted for the resumption of possession of the land. In other words, the so-called plan of campaign could be carried out by

order of the Court. The Spectator also marks a difference full of significance between the Home Rule bill and the Constitution of the United States. An article of our Constitution expressly forbids any State to "pass any ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts." There is no such restriction in the Home Rule act, and the inference, therefore, seems justifled that the Irish Parliament will be able to pass ex post facto laws and laws impairing the obligations of contracts. There is, at all events, no doubt that the legislature in Dublin will have power to repeal any law from Magna Charta down to the last bill passed at Westminster before the Home Rule act went into operation, and also to alter any principle of the common law or any rule of equity, in so far as the act, principle, or rule altered does not contain matters expressly declared to be outside the powers of the Irish Parliament. In a word, there is scarcely one of the acts of Parliament or principles of law under which men seek protection in daily life, whose repeal or alteration will be found in practice to lie outside the jurisdiction of the proposed Dublin legislature.

One may often get useful hints from the admissions of political opponents. Let our Irish-American friends ponder over the facts here set forth, and then ask themselves whether the powers offered by Mr. GLAD-STONE to the Nationalist majority of the Irish people should not be accepted as at least an installment of what they consider the just dues of Ireland.

The Lady and the Burglar.

Burglary dates back to the period when man first built structures so designed as to make possible the crime of breaking and entering. From that time almost to the estimation of the criminal world, a place considerably above the common run of law-breakers. In State prisons the bank burglars have constituted the Four Hundred of penal society, and ordinary burglars have been only second in the scale. By the common consent of the world burglars have held high rank among criminals for daring in the pursuit of ill-gotten gain, and change has come; the prestige of the burglar has departed; he is becoming an object of contempt.

To what is society indebted for this displacement of the burglar from his bad eminence? To the majesty of the law; to the influence of moral teaching; to any other force in which students of the problem of the Bible; the loss incares have a loss of the students of the problem of the Bible; the loss incares have are able to get along. The Spiritualists have failed to superforce in which students of the problem of section of the Bible; the loss incares have are able to get along. The Spiritualists have failed to superforce in which students of the problem of section and the voice, with occasional little quavers and sudden high inflections, of Dr. Peasody in the back gown, the lamp lighting up his kind old face. In that pulpit his figure will stand for long years yet, giving the benediction to the sons of Harvard, himself a benediction.

Not many years ago the Positivists tried to set up here a kind of a thing growing sentiment in Canada in favor of positivist that there is a strong and growing sentiment in Canada in favor of positivist that there is a strong and growing sentiment in Canada in favor of positivist that there is a strong and growing sentiment in Canada in favor of positivist that there is a strong and growing sentiment in Canada in favor of positivist that there is a strong and growing sentiment in Canada in favor of positivist that there is a strong and growing sentiment in Canada in favor of positivist that there is a strong and growing the benediction.

The first hard and price the canada sudden high influences of \$7\$ per capita constant t present the burglar has occupied, in the

force in which students of the problem of crime prevention have found encouragement? No; but to gentle woman! The truth of this proposition must be evident to every reader of the news of the day. It is almost impossible to take up a newspaper without seeing an account of some rash and wretched burglar getting the worst of it at the hands of a woman. From Eastport to San Diego, from Key West to Whatcom, the country is costantly furnishing proof of the natural but inexplicable aptitude of the gentler sex for dealing with burglars. A desperate villain with his belt and boots full of deadly weapons is held up by a storekeeper's daughter with an empty shotgun. A bearded giant is keel-hauled around a bedstead by the hair of his head in the clutch of an indignant housewife. A former convict, terrified by a woman's yell at the onset, drops his dark lantern, plunges through a window sash, and breaks his ribs on a back-vard fence. With such variations as these in the story. the end is always the same when a burglar encounters a woman. Go to the State prisons and ask the burglars what brought them there, and if they answer truly, they will say, as with one accord, not rum, but woman! The wonder is not that the burglar always gets the worst of it, for he can't help that, but that burglars have not learned to shun women as the righteous shun the appearance of evil. The truth is that woman is the burglar's natural enemy, and he has small chance of doing a successful job when she is around. The sooner he recognizes this fact and takes chances only with policemen, private watchmen, and masculine heads of families, the longer he will put off the total extinction of his ancient industry.

And now concerning woman's success in dealing with burglars: Is it because in these later years she has advanced so rapidly in physical development and in the self-reliance that comes with it? She has been growing tailer and broader, firmer of flesh and harder of muscle, while man, burglars included, has been deteriorating. But evidently the solution is not here, for burglar seems to stand no better show with an Amazon than with the most fragile of her sex. All that can be said at present is that woman is the burglar's natural enemy and destroyer; and that in these closing years of the century she has become conscious of possessing this one among her many invaluable endowments. As for man he should preserve an attitude of thankfulness while the good work goes on. Burg-

lars are dangerous, and without women there is no telling to what extent the peri might increase.

Three Great Politicians.

Less than a week ago the Atlanta Monthly reported that Pop DISMUKE was hunting the Hawaiian Consulate, and now it reports that he is "after the Havana Consulate." Pop DISMURE must be made to name his poison. A person, if such a person there be, who roams from Hawaii to Hayana, must necessarily seem an errant and intangible

spook. As BRONNAIS said: * Por, Hose, and Dive, DINK, HOKE, and Pop. Name-cells most odd. They mell, they vanish into smoke, Dink, Pop, and Hokk?"

But it is hard to believe that these old friends are merely children of air and figments of gossamer. DINK especially. We plead for DINK!

Dr. Peabody. When ANDREW PRESTON PEABODY entered Harvard College, the name of AARON DEX-TER of the class of 1776, Professor Emeritus of Chemistry, was on the list of the faculty; he almost lived to see the class of 1893 graduate. Thus the Harvard of more than a hundred years was familiar to him, and he saw the development of the struggling little provincial school into something like a university. As an undergraduate, a theological student, a tutor, and finally as the Professor of Christian Morals, he became thoroughly penetrated with the history and traditions of the college at Cambridge, and long before his death himself become a treasured part of them. In the queer ritual of class day cheers, his name was acclaimed the most heartily, and his presence or the mere mention of his name in any society of Harvard men would bring out vigorous evidence of their personal affection for him.

He was not a great preacher or theolo-

he stuck to the book in the old-fashioned way. But in another sense he was the best instructor in morals. His simplicity, his unselfishness, his generous to terest in young men, and his unfailing kindness to them made them like him, and they saw in him a type of honor and gentle living. Some little tricks of manner or absent-mindedness endeared him all the more to the undergraduates as giving the touch of quaintness to him. At the meetings of the faculty he was understood to be the friend of the undergraduate, advocatus diaboli. It was impossible for him to believe evil of any body, and he often innocently consoled the parents of youths suspended or compelled to leave the college for its good. If some fellow had blown up Harvard Hall and been caught in the act, the good old Doctor would have discovered that there was really a great deal of good in the culprit, and, besides, the architecture of Harvard Hall had been unsatisfactory since the new part was put on. He was not a stern disciplinarian, and if he had been chaplain of the Massachusetts State prison instead of Harvard Collegeand the irreverent used to assert that the posts were substantially identical-he would have discovered great virtues in the convicts, and he would have tried to get them pardoned. And yet he was not in the slightest degree a sentimentalist; he was not weak, but strong, and he was highly wise, but somehow original sin had skipped him. He knew evil as a metaphysician's term, but that was all.

His life was full of charities and kindnesses, a constant running "on unknown errands of the Paraclete." Thousands of Harvard men who read of his death this morning will see once more the ugly chapel and the huddled classes. They will hear the hymn sung, not in the best of tune perhaps, by fresh young voices, and

ede the Bible: the Joss incense burners have failed; the Mormons have failed; the Agnosics have failed; and so also have other bushwhackers. We guess that even Munayyan WEBB's prospects of introducing the religion of the Koran here do not look as promising to im as they looked when he was in Agra. Even the Schweinfurthites do not seem to be able to push things.

All around, how queer! It is a revolutionary era, we are told, and ye

some novelties cannot be made to go. We always keep an eye upon the Nev York Retail Grocers' Union, which is a powerful and useful institution, devoted to equity, trade, and the profits thereof, ever on the guard against the wiles of manufacturers, wholesalers and middlemen, favorable to the pure food movement, observant of weights and measures, careful of accounts, intolerant of creditors who lack a proper sense of honor proud of the banner which bears the inscrip "We Join for Protection and Reform." and loyal to President Powler. Two inci dents in the history of the union are of especial interest at this time. One of them is the establishment of a handsome edifice for its headquarters; the other is the opening o its "Food and Health Exposition" in Lenox Lyceum. It is not yet forty days since the corner stone of the new headquarters was aid by the Mayor, after prayer by the Rev. Dr MABIDENKE, but any one who visits the plot of land in Fifty-seventh street, between Third avenue and Lexington, on which that stone was laid, can already form an idea of the kind of edifice that will soon stand there, an edifice of the modernized Italian renaissance style of architecture, at once im posing and attractive, both serviceable and ornamental. It is the property of the New York Retail Grocers' Union. The Food Exposition of the union wa

opened on Tuesday with a speech by the Presdent and music by the band, or, to speak properly, by an orchestra of forty pieces. It is worth seeing. It is instructive and entertain ing. Many are the varieties of goods that are on display, all of the very best quality. Some of the booths are very prettily decorated and full of dainties, the very sight of which whets the appetite. Mme. LEMCKE's lectures on cookery, illustrated with practical examples of the art of cooking, are satisfactory. The con-certs are first rate. The retail grocers themselves who swarm around the Exposition are as fine looking and as amiable a lo of men as can be seen in the city, and it is no wonder that many pretty girls take advantage of the opportunity of getting a sight f them or a smile from them. We do no derstand how they can afford to give away so many things to visitors. Not only flaplack but also soups and sweetmeats can be got for nothing, and they even give people some goods to be carried off in gripsacks or paper

bags. We cannot believe that they will keep up this sort of thing till the end of the Exposition. If they do, they must make solid profits

rom regular customers in their shops. It is said that some retail grocers are held in disdain by some customers, who vilipend them for keeping poor goods, charging big prices, giving short weight, and failing to de-liver on time; but we do not know that any such accusations are ever brought against any of the members of the New York Retail Grocers' Union.

Our esteemed Christian contemporary, the Western Recorder, makes a very interesting suggestion to the managers of the Chicago Fair. It says: "We would be glad if a model Christian home could be exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago." We make haste to advocate this novel idea, and we may add that we humbly trust that the Chicago people would be benefited by seeing such a sight." The Western Recorder seems to know Chicago very well, and we would therefore like to learn from it if there is not anything in the shape of a "model Christian home" out there already? We could hardly believe the allegagation that there is not. We should be deeply grieved to find out that there is not. If there be not. Chicago has a bad eminence among

the cities of the United States. The Christian people of New York would gladly raise a big fund for the erection of a model Christian home for exhibition in Chicago, and would, moreover, employ a good Christian family to live in it as part of the exhibition. The thing would probably excite the curiosity of the Chicago people; they might stare at it and laugh at its occupants; they might even say that their own places of abode were better fitted for Chicago; and vet. for all that, they would surely get a serviceable lesson in Christianity. We, therefore, second the motion made by the Western Re-

corder, a paper printed in Louisville. We are pleased to toll the Chicago Exhibition runners that they can see plenty of model Christian homes by coming here to New York. We have tens of thousands of them. Some of thom are two stories with basement; others are three or four stories high. Some are in those choice apartment houses that have been built within recent years; others, we can assure Chicago, are in the pleasant tenement of which so much ill is spoken. There are to glan. He was not a great, though he was a be seen in the heart of the city, at both of its sound, scholar. As an instructor in ethics sides, and on its outskirts. "model Christian homes," occupied by model Christian famlites. It would be worth while for a Chicago man, who never saw anything of the kind, to some here and take a look at them.

By all means, then, let a model Christian nome of the New York style be put on exhibition at the Chicago Fair.

Mr. WILLIAM WAINWRIGHT asks the question here subjoined:

Are you aware of the fact that there is a town the name of lioke in Gwinnett county, Georgia? Kind-ly inform a constant reader whether this place was named after the now colebrated flook Shirm?"

The alleged town of Hoke is not on the mans. It is not in the gazetteers. The takers of the Tenth Census did not discover it. They found in Gwinnett county a Cates, a Cains, a Ben Smith township, and a Hog Mountain; but divvie a Hoke. If, therefore, Mr. WAINWRIGHT is correctly informed as to the existence of the Gwinnett county Hoke, that town is of recent creation and of course named after the Hon HOKE SMITH. For all that we know, the promising village of Mikesville, just across the Florida border, may also owe its name to the growing popular interest in the same distinguished and mystic individual.

Striking Facts for American Manufacturer

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In a letter published in Truth, Mr. Wiman made the statement that the quantity of British goods consumed in Canada per capita is not greater than of goods from Great Britain consumed in the United States. Mr. Wiman is very much mistaken. The imports into Canada from Great Britain for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1802, amounted to \$8.40 per capita, while the imports from the same country into the United States amounted only to \$2.40 per capita. I am confident that if Newfoundland is included with Canada it will be found that the per capita consumption in British North America of English products will exceed \$1.40. If the ability of the Canadian people to consume foreign products is no greater per capita-and

The merchants of New York city can domuch to hasten continental union or the political union of the United States and British North America, and thereby extend their market from the Gulf of Mexico to the Aretic Sea, and from Newfoundland to Vancouver, By a single stroke they can increase the trade of this country \$35,000,000 annually.

BROOKLYN, March 8.

For the Sick Children,

DEAR SUN: My little cousin and I have made some things for the sick children in the hospitals, and we do not know any hospital to send thom to: I mean a regular children's hospital. Please answer in the Sunday SUN, if you can, and oblige, yours truly.

MARGUERITE HAWKINS.

75 MANHATTAN AVENUE, NEW LOCHELLE.

There are so many hospitals and homes for sick children that you would hardly know which to select. If you wish to send something direct to the children, there is no institution more deserving than the Nursery and Child's Hospital, Lexington avenue and Fiftyfirst street. Nearly all the big hospitals have wards for children, where the most humble gift is gratefully received. But, if you do not wish to select an institution yourself. you might send the things you have made to the Children's Aid Society, 24 St. Mark's place, which will send them to the place where they will do the most good.

The Sun Calendar the Best. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire The Commissioners of Accounts direct me to ask if you will kindly send them a dozen copies of your

Mr. Cleveland and the Watterson Club

From the Conciers Journal. Washington, March & Each member of the Watter-son Club strange as it may appear to outsiders, has a personal acquaintance with President Cleveland. This poortant fact was not known until to-day when the President received the club, and in sharing hands with the members called each by name. The result of this cordial and familiar meeting is that each and every

member of the club who is an applicant for office thinks he has got an stright cinch on the place. The Rhode Island Pronunciation of Olsey.

Iron the Buston Lotty Globe.
In many sections there is doubt as to the way in which the name of the new Attorney-General aught to e pronounced. Down in Rhode Island, the chief seas of the family, they call it Oh-ny.

A Great Year for Smiths.

From the Philadelphia Press.

Kingerox, Ont. March 7.—Mrs. John Smith, 60 years, fage, is cutting a new set of teeth. Aircardy they are we in number, and sound and white.

Joy in the Outlook

From the Indianapolis Janual.

Mr. Wm. Goat — wish this winter would break up. It getting to pratty sim picking.

Mrs. Annie Goat — Never mind. dear. Wait until we are the hoop skirl in our midet again.

Mrs. Wm. Goat — I wish this winter would break up. It is Finncise (piqued)—Way did you may are much tention to thuse married woman!

III—For experience, I we got to get used to a married woman some time, you know, and the properties of the got used to a married woman some time, you know, and the properties of the got used to a married woman some time, you know, and the properties of the got used to a married woman some time, you know, and the properties of the got used to be a second, the properties of the got used to be a second t

BOSS HERRICK'S RULE IN ALBANY.

-A newspaper has just been started in Landon, which t Man Besulted in Pincing His Lientenant, is printed on a postal card. The first number has t limstrations, a comic tragedy, a few jokes and puss Manning, in Contempt of Court. ALBANY, March 10. - This has been an eventand some advertisements.

—In some parts of the West the Democrata who became Populists are called Demopous and Popocrata, while the Republicana who have deserted to the Populish. tul week for the Herrick machine in this city. and the Judge-boss and his lieutenant bave been active in trying to defeat the legitimate operation of an amendment to the city charter lists go by the name of Poplicana.

The Florida Times Union calls attention to the fact which Herrick had passed by the Legislature that there is a letter held for postage at the Lake Maif-land office because the writer put on a Florida fertilizer in 1892. The result has been, up to date, to produce a legal complication and to put young inspection stamp in place of the new Columbian post-Mayor Manning in contempt of court for havage stamp, which is about the same size and color,

-The young men of form, Mo., formed a Society of
Woodehoppers early this winter. The object of the
society, which has been consistently carried out in ing too implicit confidence in the legal acumen

SUNDEAMS.

the long winter evenings, is the visitation of the wood

piles of the widows of the town and the conversion of

ord wood into stove wood,

-While in Lawiston, Ma., recently, Remenyl wrote

-In a side street of an Italian town a sign hanging to

front of a physician's office reads in part as follows:
"The said Prof. Ricca will use for his salves in making
them live snakes and large serpents, wolves, bears,

monkeys, marmots, weasels, and numerous other wild

—A novelty that takes in some of the London res-aurants is that each customer is allowed to make his

own tea. The waitress lights the gas jet, which is af-

fixed to each table, and presents the customer with a atlver caddy divided into compartments, offering a choice of tess. The tea kettle is also silver.

choice of teas. The tea kettle is also silver.

—That snow has become a drug in the market aven
with the boys of this town is shown by the simost unbroken expanse of white surface on the lawns of Central
Park. Even after a fine day, there are comparatively
few tracks crossing the lawns, and no evidence of

-Flowering plants that were rare and high priced five years age are now comparatively cheap, and at the greenhouses about New York it is possible for less than five dollars to obtain a score of plants that shall include

specimens of almost any popular flower save those of recent introduction. New varieties of plants long fa-miliar to the public also command special rates.

found it profitable to learn the mystery of the phone graph, as it is slowly making its way in the business world. The delicacy of its mechanism makes it a pe-culiarly fit instrument for the deft hands or women.

so small is the thread carried by the spindle of the

phonograph that the process of threading requires the aid of a mechanical device.

-The Southern strawberry crop is going to be very

large this year, Louisiana experts say, and by about the middle of this mouth there will be a bountful sup-ply gathered in the southern portion of that State. The first crates of berries have already been sold in

New Orleans. The acreage in strawberries in Louisians

this year is almost double that of 1882.

—An elective course in swimming has recently been opened to the juniors at Vassar. Miss Harriet I. Ballintine, director of the gymnasium, will be the instructor.

The gymnasium swimming tank, in which the lessons will be given, is forty-three feet long by twenty-four wide, is lined with marble, and supplied with water pumped in at a temperature of from seventy to eighty

-The using of theatre curtains for the display of ad

vertisements, a scheme to be utilized by a New Yorker at Chicago during the Fair, is a device old in England, and much in vogue during the pantomime season. Be-

tween the acts a special curtain is let down, which is painted on every inch with advertisements in more or

county, Ky., has had made for his occupancy a ston

coffin, weighing about 1,500 pounds. It was finished in Lexington and delivered to him last week, and is now stored in his house awaiting developments. Mr. Lang-

ford is 80 years old, but is in good healtn. He says he wants to assure the fact that his body shall be pre

served from potecate, minks, and such animals.

—It is hardly in the West one would look for white people unacqualited with railroads and telegraphs, bu

Parson Quinn, the oldest settler in Garfield county

Wash, who went there thirty-three years age, saw a railroad and took a ride on a train two weeks ago for

State since he entered it in a prairie schoener. Two o

three similar cases have been noted in the Northwes

light and sweet bread seen occasionally in New York.

is made of pure wheat flour, usually by French bakers. It costs rather more than other bread because it is lightened by laborious kneading. A much whiter but

less sweet and wholesome bread is produced with les

abor by the admixture of potatoes with the floor, and

been planted year after year. English dalsies and

other favorite early blossoms star the grass in spring

-In spite of cold and snow, vegetation about Naw

shrubs in Central Park is redder in some cases and

an inch, and the stirrings of new life may be detected

-There are not so many human signs in the New

eration that is simply exasperating to an American, remains on exhibition, however,

—A simple means is used to discover where coal

thiever are numerous along the line of some of the Penn

sylvanta and New Jersey railroads. The coal is merely apiashed with whitewash after it has been loaded upon

the cars. As cost trains are slow ones, and are ofter

sidetracked for days together at obscure little places

where there are few or no employees to guard them, the enemies of the God Trust take advantage of these delays to replenish their bins. A glance at a load that had been sprinkled with whitewash shows where coal

has been removed and places where such removals

are frequent are either guarded or avoided afterward.

The third dramatic play of the season at Vassar was
given on the evening of March 4. It was Mr. Gillette's

omedy farce entitled "All the Comforts of Home"

As announced by the bills, the comedy was "kindly lent to the Philaicthean Society for one performance by Mr. Charles Probusan" It was well suited to the Philaicthean stage, and was pronounced one of the

best plays given by the society. Philatethean Hall, over the gymnasium, furnishes an excellent place for the amateur theatricals. It is like feet long by 47 wide,

and fitted up with a fair sized stage, scenery, foot lens

and plush curtain. The plays so dom exceel four if

Madison avenue from Forty-third street the other af

termoon, having come from the direction of the Grand Central Station. They were of nearly the same height.

but the oldest of the three was much the broadest. His

face was smooth. The man on the cutside wore a slight, dark moustache, and had a craps band on pie

slight, dark moustache, and had a crape band on sis-hat. The one on the inside had a full, tawny beard. Two everyday cuttens gazed after the three with in-terest, and one said to the other. "Who's the one on the inside?" "oh, that's Webin," was the rappy, "In it?" said the first. "I recognized frepow and Vander-bit, but I didn't know the other." Then the everyday citizens amired at each other, looked again, as the re-

treating figures of the railway magnates, and went or

about their business.

-Although Rab, the Esquiman dog, is an object of

interest aboard the torkies and a three-legged creature of hab's species is an object of pity, the

creature of hab's species is an object of pity, the prime favorite of the ward coon is a plump, sleet cat which came on board in a masterious manner at New Orleans, bedraggied and writched, the ghost of the present prosperous self. He elselys most of the appresent prosperous self. He elselys most of the accuracy of may officer who seems having to feed bins, and fearliestly lepp from the skylight into the arms of any one that happens to be below. His confidence in

human nature a absolute and unchakable. He sits in placid content when a foot is brought down hard upon the deck within an inch of his nose, and makes no ef-

fort to avoid a flat that seems about to strike him be-

tween the eyes. He seem to know that a cat is abso-intely safe from any barm at the hands of a sailor, and to act accordingly.

Brawing and Pateting.

From the Change Dully Inter-Comm.
"After he draws his salary, then what does he down the fifth of the Change of the Community."

-Three men in overcosts and silk hats furned into

end of Riverside Park.

the iron grasp of the frost.

degrees from an artesian well 150 feet deep.

crowds having trampled the snow at any point.

" Fiddler, I was:

Fiddler, I am;

Remenyi'

the following in an autograph album:

animals alive and in good condition

machine list of Democratic election inspectors and poll clerks. According to law Mayor Manning should have published the list in the Argus, which is the official paper, after they had been sworn in by the Chief of Police. Inhad been sworn in by the Chief of Police. Instead of this, Mayor Manning, in direct violation of law, had the Chief of Police swear in only those on the Herrick machine list, which had been thrown out by the Election Commissioners, and this list he published as the only officially appointed election officers.

The Democrats opposed to Boss Herrick's rule appealed to the courts, and Judge Fursman of the Supreme Court issued an order of mandamus, directing Mayor Manning to publish the regularly appointed listof election inspectors. The next day, by misrepresenting the case to Judge Mayham of Schoharic, Herrick and Manning secured a stay. Counsellor Andrew D. Hamilton that same day posted to Schoharie, and by simply showing the opinion written by Judge Fursman when he granted the order of mandamus secured from Judge Mayham a second order vacating the stay he had granted. This left Mayor Manning still in contempt of court, for he had obstinately relused to print the original and official list. Yesterday Judge Mayham recalled his order vacating the "stay" he had granted. Armirage to show cause before Justice Herrick to-morrow why proceedings should not be stayed on the writ of mandamus granted by Justice Fursman until the appeal therefrom can be heard in General Torm. Armitage is the Chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners who is opposed to the Herrick is Judge and how much is political boss, for to-morrow is the day set by law for the logistry Boards to meet. stead of this, Mayor Manning, in direct viola-

of Boss Herrick. Early in the week the local

Board of Election Inspectors met, and a ma-

jority of them voted to report an anti-Herrick

THE FIRE ISLAND PURCHASE. Col. Sammis Says it Includes the Hotel, 14

Cottages, and a Steamboat ALBANY, March 10,-Col. Sammis, the owner of Fire Island, arrived at the Hotel Kenmore this afternoon with his attorney, Judge Roeves of Isilp. He came here to deliver to the Comptroller, on behalf of the State, the deed to the Fire Island property, and expects tomorrow to get the Treasurer's draft for the \$160,000 still due him. In regard to the purchase of the island and the price paid for it by the State, he said:

"I have expended nearly \$300,000 on the property. I usually carried an insurance of \$00,000. The hotel is 400 feet long, and accommodates, from 350 to 400 guests. There are also fourteen cottages connected with the hotel, and both the hotel and cottages are well furnished. There are 125 acres of land and a beach that has never been damaged to and a heach that has never been damaged to the extent of \$2.5 by any storm within my memory. At low water mark there is a depth of water of from 16 to 18 feet, and the Iron Steamboat Company I have allowed to land at the island during the season. The steamer Ripple, which was sold to Gov. Flower, and was included in the purchase price, coat \$37,-500. I have also given a quit claim deed to the State of the docks for the steamer to land on the mainland. When the Health Officer wired me that he wanted to see me last Sentember I was negotiating the sale of the property to some friends of passengers detained on the Normannia. They offered \$200,000; my price was \$225,000. When I learned that the State wanted the island I sold it for \$210,000 and received a cash payment of \$50,000 from Gov. Flower. I expect to get a draft for the remainder of the burchase price from the State Treasurer to morrow. Mr. Wilson, President of the Board of Health of New York city, made the bargain for the Governor. No one receives a dollar of the money except myself, and no one has tried to get a commission on the sale. All talk to the contrary is pure fabrication. While I owned it the property paid from \$20,000 to \$30,000 per annum over and above all expenses, and when the State desires to sell I do not think it will lose any money on the transaction. the extent of \$2.5 by any storm within my

TRINITY CAN'T HAVE IT BACK. Mt. John's Cemetery Destined to be Made Inte

labor by the admixture of potatoes with the floor, and the popular demand for a very white bread leads most restaurants to provide this kind.

—One of the most delightful results of the Fark De-partment's work at various points throughout the city is the voluntary appearance of various flowers in the grass plots about the beds where such flowers have been planted var after year. English deliges and Stephen B. Nash, representing Trinity Corporation, asked the Board of Street Opening for yards about the beds where these plants are set out by the Park gardeners. These little volunteers usually make a specially fine show in the pass at the northern and Improvement yesterday to abandon the plan of making St. John's Cemetery a public park. Trinity Church, he said, wanted to build a chapel on the Hudson street side, and would like to maintain the rest of the ground as a York has shown a noticeable change from week to week for some time past. The new wood of trees and cemetery.

Mayor Gilroy said that the city had acquired a title to the land, and that the title had been greener in others this week than it was last. The dipassed upon by the Supreme Court and the ameter of leaf buds is increased some tiny fraction of Court of Appeals. He thought that the interests of the city demanded that the dead be removed from the cometery.

Mr. Nash answered that if the city would let removed from the cemetery.

Nr. Nash answered that if the city would let
Trinity, keep the cametery the church would
make is as beautiful as the horticulturist could
make is.

make it.

Civil Justice Wauhope Lynn said he did not believe that there was a single body in the cometery, and that he did believe the land was better adapted to park purposes than for any other. "Trinity Church," said Mr. Lynn, "has ruined the First ward."

The Mayor cut Mr. Lynn short by saving that that was not the matter under discussion, and then President George B. McClellan of the Board of Aldermen moved that the Board restricted from view. The Turk who weaves carpets with a delibeted for reconsider its decision to turn the cometery into a park. This was adopted unanimously.

mously.

President Dana of the Park Board reported that the land required in the Twelfth ward for the small park petitioned for some time ago would cost \$872,000.

Woman and Child Attacked by a Fox. From the Rielmond Depart

Harrisondura, Va., March 7.—A large gray fox attacked a five-year-old child of Joseph Argenbright, near McGabeysville, last Thursday. The child was playing near the house when attacked. Its screams brought one of the ladies of the family to the rescue. The animal pursued them into the house, leaping to their faces and tearing their clothing. It was shut in one of the rooms, but escaped by jumping through a window. Mrs. Argenbright ventured out to see what had become of the animal, when it suddenly turned upon her and renewed the attack. She very fortunately laid hold of a heavy scantling, and, after a violent struggle, succeeded in beating the savage brute to death.

How Secretary Gresham Took the Oath.

Judge Gresham repaired to the State Department about it o'clock. The officials had not espected him. and there was considerable agitation over his informal arrival. Official red tape is very abundant in the State Department, and the awearing in of a new Secretary is usually attended with all manner of ostentations tormative, it was expected that Judge Gresham would acep up the record. The officials had got ready to receive him to morrow morning. They intended to assemble all the heads of bureaus, assistant sucretaries, and high officers. Then a venerable Hible wasto be produced, and a department reite, who has a record o swearing in twelve becretaries," was to administer

the call.

But Judge cresham made short work of all this programme, He walked into the Secretary's office recent Acting neereday Wharton. Assistant Secretary Adea happened to be near and dropped in. But there was no line for assembling the heads of bureaus and bringing forth the venerable libbs and venerable awearenin.

"th any hotary public will do to administer the cath," said Judge Gresham. "He is just as fully quali-

fied as any other officer,"
Col. Crook, one of the White House executive staff, who happened to be present was a notary public, so the ceremony proceeded without any further formality, Judge Greenam raised his right hand and repeated the oath after the notary public

Fair Notice from Col. Jones. From the St. Louis Republic.

The fact that very few Missouri Colonels were present at Washington on inauguration day is construed by the evil minded as an indication that Mr. Cleveland is not popular in Missouri. But that is abourd. Missouri colonels stayed at home to avoid the jam of office seekers from New York. They will confer with Mr

Paradoxteal.

Practice.

"Charley's trying very hard to win your affections."
"Yes, he's a man after my own heart. But I won't
we him."

In Self-defener.

Cholly-Great Scatt, old fellow, what are you trying to raise a goaire for?
Freedy-The got tishs of being objected under the chin by mothal is old ladies, bat Jove

Stop that constant backing by removing the irrita-tion in the income and subtrains any inflammation that may exist there by using Dr. D. same Experiorant, a long calculated removing for irrest and long frombine, of firly pure popularity.—ire